Subject: "Satan On His Travels."

TEXT: "And the Lord said unto Satan: Whence comest thou? Then Satan answered the Lord, and said: From going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down in it."—Job i., 7.

In 1672 was printed the largest book ever rublished, namely, two huge volumes of near ive thousand pages in small type, the author It was a commentary on this Joseph Carvl. When it took a year for the journey from England to India, the son of journey from England to India, the son of the author of this commentary started for India, leaving his father writ-ing on his book, and was gone for years, and when he came back to England still found his father writing on it. I never saw the commentary, but I do not wonder at its size because there is no end to the interest of the Book of Job. I am not surprised that Goethe, the unbeliever, took from this wonderful book the opening of hi-drama "Faust," and the Mephistopheles of the great German was only the Satan of Job. It seems that one day in heaven God was on His throne and angels and messengers came to report their different missions. I suppose one angel said: "I was out among the stars and I saw one of them burn down." Another angel, I imagine, said: "I was off on a stellar excursion and was preswas off on a stellar excursion and was present at the birth of a new world." Another angel, I think, said: "I was journeying five hundred million miles in the wilderness of immensity and I saw a meteor run down a planet." Another angel: "I was off and anet." Another angel: "I was beings amid the mountains and valleys of that mighty world in the southeast part of the heavens." But while these good and great spirits were making their reports a chastly, grizzly, hideous monster from some miry, sulphurous, filthy world, came into the palace without wiping his feet, and God asked him where and how and God asked him where and how he had been occupying himself, and this greatest scoundrel of the universe made re-ply with blazing effortery, and instead of acknowledging any of the mischief he had been doing said he had been an earthly pe-destrian and had lived a sort of circumam-bulatory perinatric life. And the Lord bulatory, peripatetic life. And the Lord said unto Satan: "Whence comest thou!" Then Satan answered the Lord, and said: "From going to and fro in the earth and from walking up and down in it." This monster of my text has a great varie-ty of names. You know that notorious

villains are apt to take a variety of names. Arraigned in Paris for burglary a man will give one name, arrested in San Francisco for arson he will give another name, imprisoned in Montreal for burglary he will give another name. So this creature of my text has many names. He is called in sacred and profane literature Abaddon, Apollyon, Ahrimanes, Zaniel, Asmodeus the revenging devil, Beelzebub the sovereign of devils. Lucifer the brilliant devil, Diabolus the despairing devil, Mammon the money devil, Pluto the fiery devil. Baal the military devil, Moresin the plaguing devil. He is called the father of lies, and has for his children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren all false frauds, deceptions, swindles hoods, deceptions, frauds, swindles, slanders, back-bitings and subter-fuges. All men of good sense, whether enlightened by the Bible or in heath-endom, have noticed that there are baleful and maleficent influences abroad that have not their origin in the human race, and de monology is as certain as angelology. The sword of Paracelus was thought to have had a demon in the hilt and there is now a demon in every sword hilt. The ancients supposed the air was filled with syiphs and satyrs and sirens and gnomes and vampires and salamanders and undines and hobgoblins. The Talmud says that Adam's first wife was Lillie and that their children. first wife was Lillis and that their children were all devils. Two or three hundred year ago a demonographer gave the names of ambassadors of evil which he thought Satan sent to different countries: Mammon, ambassador to England; Belphegor, ambassador to France; Martinet, ambassador to Switzerland; Rimmon, am-bassador to Russia; Thannia, ambassador to Spain: Hutgin, ambassador to Italy, and and navies and machinery of evil vast as the round world. He is the supervisor of all mischief, and what he cannot do himself he dolegates others to do, and as each one of our race is supposed to have a guardian good ing has a besieging malignant spirit nagging footsteps and trying to make him think wrong and act wrong, an especial devil, a devil of fraud or a devil of avarice or a devil of uncleanness or a devil of poor health, and as in my text the spirits are represented as reporting to the Lord so I have no doubt the evil spirits report to Satan, who is the enemy of the whole human race, and who has a celerity that makes flight around the world a matter of a second, and who marshals on his side the forces volcanic, atm spheric, epidemic, geologic, oceanic and cyclonic. "And the Lord said unto Setan. Whence the forces was a supply to the said unto Setan." said unto Satan: Whence comest thou! Then Satan answered the Lord and said: From going to and fro in the earth and from walk-

ing up and down in it." an began his attack on this world long before Adam and Eve were created. While I believe the Bible record that the world was fitted up for man's residence in one week. I believe also the geological record that the world was previously for hundreds of thousands of years going through great changes. The lumber for the house that was to be built in a week for our first parents may have been hauled to the spot a million may have been native to the spot a liminon years before. This Prince of the Power of the Air has been trying for all that million years to demolsh and use up this world. The record is on the rocks. He tried to drown it with universal waters. He tried to burn the property of the propert it up with universal fires. Then he tried to freeze it into ruin, and covered it with universal glaciers. And for ages he kept this world, before our first parents occud it, in paroxysms and convulsions, and remains of those struggles I have seen and you have seen in museums, or if with geologist's hammer you have gone down into the stone libraries of the mountains. Yea, after the famous Bible week the world had been titted into a Paradise for the home of our sinless ancestors. Satan comes gate of foliage and upright in posture, crawls in under the bushes a snake, and having despoiled our first parents goes to work to ruin Paradise, and does the work so thoroughly that one who recently visited the site of the ancient garden between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, says the place is a desert; not a flower, and the ground so poor that nothing but some date trees grow there, and the miserable villagers from near by are not so well covered up with their rags as Adam and Eve were covered up with their innocence. So you see the Father of lies for once told the truth when the Lord said unto him: "Whence comest thou?" and Satan answered the Lord and said: "From going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down in it."

in my text we have Satan on his travels, and I am going to tell you some of the routes he is apt to take. On his journey down from the palace where he reported himself in answer to the question: Whence conject the first range of mischief may be expected to take is air. It was not a witticism or a slip of the pen when Paul, in his letter to the Ephesians, called Satan the "Prince of the I think it means that Satan works through conditions of the at-mosphere. The West wind is full of mosphere. The West wind is full of angels, the East wind is full of devils. Satan spreads abroad his black wings and hurricanes and euroclydons and Caribbean whirlwinds and equinoctials are hatched out. He takes the miasmas that float up from swamps and hatches them into typhoid fe-He takes the cold blasts and hatches them into pneumonias and rheumatisms and consumptions. Not only has he power in the air where highest clouds float, but power over the lower air which we breathe, and as we breathe nineteen times a minute and take in three hundred and feet of air in every twenty-four hours and much of this air affects the affects arterial circulation, you see what opportunities the Prince of the Air has of contaminating and despoiling and demoralizing a man. Through atmospheric influence he clouds the disposition and rasps the nerves and covers the best of people with religious despondency, as in the case of Edward Pay-son and William Cowper and that beloved apostle of Evangelism, James W. Alexander. His great delight is to have the air of churches vitiated and in that way dulls the preacher and stupifies the people and sees to

it that the atmosphere of not more than one out of a hundred churches is fit to breathe, and whole congregations Sabbath by Sabbath are asphyxiated. Yes, he is worthy of the title St. Paul gave him: "Prince of the Power of the Air.

Another route he is apt to take is through domestic life. There is no greater sport for him than conjugal quarrel. It does not make any difference how long the marriage ring has been on the finger of the right hand, he will try to pull off the signet. He says to the husband: "What a plain wife you have compared with what she once was? Don't you see that the color has gone out of to the husband: her cheek and there are several about her temples and a sprinkling of frost on her locks! Besides that, you have on her locks! Besides that, you have advanced in intelligence while she has stood still or gone back. How hard it is that you still or gone back. How hard it is that you should be chained to such dullness and imbecility:" Then he turns and says to the wife: "That man neglects you, you have a right to be jealous. He likes his cigar and his club and anything and everything better than you. Why not get a divorce? Marriage is only a civil contract, anyhow, and not a divine alliance. Let me have that ring. It means nothing and you might as well give it to me." The ring is handed over to Satan and he tosses it up and down like a plaything over the mouth of perdition and says: "I will hand it back, only let me have it a little while." And he keeps tossing that ring with all its sacred memories higher up and further out tossing and catching, tossing and catching it until one day you clutch for it, saying: "Give me back my ring!" but lo, it has dropped into the yawning culf and you sudand not a divine alliance. Let me have that dropped into the yawning gulf and you sud denly find who has been pitching and catch den'y find who has esen pitching and cache ing the ring, and you cry out: "From whence comest thou!" and he answers: "From going to and fro in the domestic life of the city and from walking up and down in it; that is all."

There are thousands of marriage relations strained almost to the breaking, and I commend to all men and women who are rest. mend to all men and women who are rest present marriage state that they e old time courtship, and take resume the old time courtship, and take as much pains to make themselves agreeable as they did five, or ten, or twenty years ago, before the wedding march announced to the flushed and fluttering crowd that the bride and groom were coming. According to the statistics of Professor Dikes, in one year in moral New Hampshire there were 241 divorces: in temperate Maine, 478 divorces: in good old Massachu-setts, 600 divorces, and in the New England of "steady habits," 2113. In one county of Illinois 830 divorce suits were begun in one year, and in many seems as if a new arrangement made of the Commandments, and instead of ten there were only nine, the seventh com-mandment having been left out. When you ten there were only nine, the seventh com-mandment having been left out. When you see how many husbands and wives are parted by law, and know of so many who would like to dissolve conjugal partnership, do you not come to the conclusion that Satan

engaged in mighty industries? Another route that Satan is apt to take in his active travels is the factories and other establishments where capital sits in the office or counting room and a good many hands of laborers are busy among wheels and spin-dles and fabrics. On this visit he will first step into the manufacturer's office and finding the owner and proprietor of the great establishment all alone with his correspondence and his account books, says to him: "You are not making as much money as you ought. You furnish all the brains. Were it not for your enterprise this establishment would not be in exnce. These men and women your employ are of very com-n mold. Their appetite is coarser and they do not need the luxuries you require. Their comfort and happiness are of very little importance. Put them down on the very verge of starvation and take all the profits into your own possession, and if they do not like it tell them to go where they can do better." Having done his work in the counting room Satan steps right out among the workmen. He says: "You work too many hours and you do your work Satan steps right better than it needs to be done. You serving a bloated bondholder anyhow. You are serving a bloated bondholder anyhow. He has no right to have any more than you have. Why should he ride and you walk? Why should he have tenderloin steak and you salt pork? Capital is the enemy of labor. Let labor be the sworn foe of capital. Why don't you strike and bring him to terms? Wait until he has a large order to fall by contract and then he capnot help him. fill by contract and then he cannot help him-self. Go all together, without a moment's warning and tell him you are going to stop. If he has more resources than you know of and persists in going on and getting new men, give them a volley of brickbats or put a little dynamite in his office and blow him and his factory all up with the same explosion." Look out there on the night sky! factory to warm himself by. The the workmen and their families are without bread and clothing. "Whence comest thou, bread and clothing. "Whence comest thou, Satan." "From going to and fro among cmployers and employes, and from walking up and down among them. Ha! ha! I was the only one who made anything out of that strike. What a splendid fire and lots of smoke. Ha! ha! I like smoke."

Another route Satan is apt to take in his active travels is through the mercantile esactive travels is through the mercantile establishments: He steps in and says to the "How much salary do you get! Is that all? Why, you can't live on that! You have a right to enough for a livelihood, A few quarters out of the money drawer will never be missed, or here and there is a remuant of goods you could take home without being found out. Or you could change those account books a little and you could make that figure eight a naught and that figure five a three, and if you do not feel exactly right about doing that you can some day pay it back, which you can do perfectly easy. Don't feel like running the risk? Well then you can't go to the theater and you can't go on that round with the boys and you will have to wear that plain coat, whereas you could have your overcoat coat, whereas you could have your overeast fur lined, and take board at a tip top place and walk amid plush and tapestries positive-ly Oriental. While you are making up your mind I will just go through the different parts of this great commercial establishment and try every one from the wealthy firm down to the errand boys." The result of that Satanic visit is that one of the partners has drawn so much out of the concern that the whole business is crippled and a bright and promising boy is sent home to his mother and promising boy is sent nome to his mother in disgrace and a young man is in jail for embezzlement. Three lives ruined and three eternities. Whence comest thou, Satan? "From going to and fro among mercantile houses, and from wellbing up and down "From going to and fro among mercantile houses, and from walking up and down among them. I like to ruin splendid fellows and blast parent's hopes, and of all the liquors that I ever tasted fill my glass with a brewing of agonizing tears. Come! let us brewing of agonizing tears. together the rims of our glasses and drink to the overthrow of the fifty thousand young men I ruined last year! Huzza! Satan would rather have one young man Satan would rather have one young man than twenty old ones. If he would win the than twenty old ones.

septuagenerians and the octogenarians he could do but little harm with them. But he says: "Give me a young man, especially if he be bright and young and social." He sees that young men have for good or bad been the mightiest influence in this world. Hernando Cortes concuered Mexico at thirty-two. Gustavus Adolphus became immortal in history so early that he died at thirty-eight. Raphael. the most famous of painters, died at thirty-seven. William Pitt was Prime Minister of England at twenty four. Jesus Christ completed his earthly life at thirty-three. Five years in a young man's life are of more power for good or evil than the last fifteen of an old man's life. So Satan is especially greedy for young men, and in going to and fro in the earth he has especial temptation

for them. Another route that Satan on his active travels is apt to take is for the despoiling of It does not pay him the bodies of men and merely to destroy women. Those bodies would soon so gone anyhow; but great treasures are involved in this Satanic excursion. On this route he meets a man who is aroused by something he has seen in the Bib e and Satan says: "Now I can settle all that; the Bible, is an imposition; it has been debudged." centuries; do not let it delude vou. It has mo more authority than the Korin of the Mohammedan or the Shaster of the Hindoo, or the Zenda-Vesta of the Mohamman the Persian." He meets another man who is hastening towards the kingdom of God and says: "Why all this precipitais right, but any within the next ten years will be enough for you. A man with a stout chest like yours and such muscular development need not be bothering himmself about the next world." But Satan says nothing to him about the fact that the says nothing to him about the fact that the professor who gave his whole life to the study of health and could lift more pounds than any American died at about forty, and that another learned man who proved conclusively that if we observed all the laws of health we need never die, expired before he got his book on that subject published. Satan meets another man

who has gone through a long course of prof-ligacy and is beginning to pray God for forgiveness, and Satan says to the man: "You re too late: the Lord will not help such a

wretch as you; you might as well up and fight your own way through." And so with a spite and an acuteness and a velocity that have been gaining for six thou-sand years, he ranges up and down baffling. disappointing, defeating, afflicting, de stroying the human race. Through his own hand or delegated internalism he has pursued and hurt us all, and cursed every hear and cursed every home and cursed every nation and cursed every war. He has rejoiced in every pestilence. He has started every groun. He has pressed out every sigh. He has hurled every shipwreck. Lazarettos, insane asylums, commercial paries plagues destroying commercial panics, plagues, destroying angels, continental earthquakes, and worldwide disasters are to him a perfect glee you look upon the Communism and the Mormonism and the Mohammedanism and Mormonism and the Monamine anism and the wide sweep of drunkenness and fraud and libertinism, the Franco-German war and Crimean war the North and South United States war and rivers of blood flowing across con tinents of misery into oceans of wretchedness without realizing the power of the Evil One, who reported to the Lord A?mighty, and when asked: Whence comest thou? an-

and when asked: whence comest thou: answered: "From going to and fro in the earth and from going up and down in it."

But, blessed be God! I may substitute anthem for requiem and Hallelujah Chorus for the Dead March in Saul. The New Testament says: "The Son of God was manifected that he might destroy the works of the fested that he might destroy the works of the that an ange n heaven with devil." It prophesied that an would come down from heaven key and chain and incarcerate shut up the old dragon. It says that Christ came to "destroy him that had the power of death—that is the devil." And power of death—that is the devil." And from the way Christ drove the devil out of those possessed by him until he was glad to hide under the bristles of the swine of Gabilet of the same of the swine of Gabilet of the same dara, and from other violent ejectments we know that there is in existence a power a million-fold mightier than the diabolic. The old lion of death shall go down under the stroke and roar of the "Lion of Judah's tribe." Yea, my text shows that Satan was compelled to report to the Almighty and give account of himself. When God said to him:
"Whence comest thou?" he was forced to answer. What means that scripture which says that Christ shall bruise the serpent's head? If you have ever killed a snake the passage ought to be plain to you. You see this old serpent, the devil, has crawled across the nations, poisoning whole generations and leaving his trail on everything: but after a while it will be con-nered, and hissing and writhing in rage and with crest lifted and forked tongue shot out with crest litted and forked tongue snot out it will make final attack on Christ, and Christ will advance upon it, and lifting his omnipotent foot, that foot strong enough to crush a world, lifting that foot right over the head of the reptile, will put down his heel with a crushing power that the lifting and that shall leave the monster bleeding and mashed, never to hiss or bite or shake his old rattle again. Thank God he has already received a stunning blow. Hear you not the rumbling of the Christian printing presses and the whirling of the Goscel chariot wheel? As many souls have chariot last eighty years as in the previous eighteen centuries and that is a ratio of increase acclamatory with gladness. The kigdom is coming, and I am so sure of it that I do not propose to fret and worry because it has not already come. I may jump to get on a boat that is going off, but I do not propose to jump for a boat that is coming in. The sharp attacks of infidelity and sin are a good sign that especial blessing is coming in showers over all the earth. Flies bite sharp just before rain.

If we do not see the full consummation ou:

children will see it. In the time of the French

Revolution a great procession of boys carried through the streets a banner with the in-scription: "Tremble, tyrants; we shall grow up!" Though we may fail to do our duty there is a rising generation being gospelized and coming by hundreds of thousands from our Sabbath-schools and Christian homes who might properly have on their banners: "Tremble, ye powers of darkness and sin; for we are growing up!" We may not amount to much in ourselves, but if we put our-selves in the right place we can do great exploits. Two put under two only make four; but place! beside two make twentytwo. Yet what you and I most need is power to drive back this Apollyon, this As modeus, this Ahrimanes from our hearts and lives. And we can do it not by our own strength but by divine power afforded, for here is a pasemblazoned with encouragemet which Resist the devil and he will flee from says: "Resist the devil and ne will nee from you." Remember it is no sin at all to be tempted. The best and the mightiest have been tempted. Milton describes a toad squat at the ear of eve. The sin is in surrendering. Do not feel so secure in yourself as to think you cannot be overthrown. as to think you cannot be overthrown. How do you account for the fact that there are so many old men in Sing Sing and Anourn and the other penitentiaries, serving out their protracted sentences for frauds committed in mid-life or advanced ages, although their early life had been good, and nothing had been supported of them until at though their early life had been good, and nothing had been suspected of them until at fifty or sixty years of age the hund was struck dumb at their forgery or embezzlement? The clock in the steeple of old Trinity ment? The clock in the steeple of old Trinity Church striking the hours did not remind the recreant Wall-streeter of the passage of time that would soon bring to him exposure and doom. The explanation is that Mephistopheles, Apollyon, Satan got in his work at that time. The man was not naturally bad. He was as good as any of you are, but Satan with whole battalions of infernals swooped upon him unawares. Look out for the wiles of the devil, not only thes of you who are young but the middle-aged and the old. Outside of God you are not safe a moment. But yield not to disnot safe a moment. But yield not to dis-heartenment. If we put our trust in God our best days are yet to come—days of vic-tory, days of song, days of heaven, and the best days of the cause of righteousness in all the earth are yet to come. As the ten thousand men of Xenophon's army when they came to the top of Mount Theches and saw the waters on which they were to sail to their homes, the soldiers with clapping hands and waving banners altogether shouted: "The sea; the sea!" So we to-day in our march toward our heavenly home come up to the top of the mountain of holy anticipation and look off upon oceans of light and oceans of glory and oceans of joy; and thrilled as we have never been thrilled before we clap our hands and wave our gospel ensigns and cry one to an-other and shout up to the responding and re-echoing heavens: "The sea: the sea."

# echoing heavens:

Cheap Intoxicants. In the United States Senate in the course of an economic debate in which methylated alcohol specialty for use in the arts and man afactures was under consideration, Senator Vest, of Missouri, is reported as saying: e e seen, on a michine costing \$23, brandy and whisky manufactured after having been demethylated, equal quantities of fine trandy and of word alcohol and of pure al-cohol, and afterwards the methyl or wood alcohol, which is a poison, taken out and then reduced by water until no man, except an expert, could tell the difference between and the brancy and whisky sold in the saloons at high prices." Asked: "Would it make a man drunk." the Senator responded "As a matter of course." The invention of a cheep machine to cheapen intoxicants for beverage use is a most unfortunate use of the human inventive power .- National Advo-

Temperance News and Notes. The Women's Union of the Church of Eng and Temperance Society now includes 11:

Eight employes of the Long Island Railroad Company were recently discharged for drinking intoxicants while on duty. The general superintendent ciaims there was no excuse for this violation of the rules of the company, as coffee and feed tea are provided for all who desire it.

In Gasconade county, Mo., the Iron Hill Christian church was burned by the whisky element, after first thoroughly saturating the building with kerosene oil. This because the building with kerosene oil. This because of the use made of the church for temperance meetings, and the active part taken in these meetings by its members.

The United States Circuit Court in Arkan sas has rendered an opinion that cider is an alcoholic beverage obtained by the fermentation of the juice of apples, and holds that it cannot lawfully be soid in a State whose statutes prohibit the sale of alcoholic or any spirituous, ardent, vinous, malt or fermented

At the anniversary meeting of the Victor At the admiversary meeting of the victor-ian Temperance Alliance, August 30, in Mel-bourne, Australia, \$6500 was raised and other donations are coming in daily for the purpose of carrying on the work during the coming year. purpose of car coming year.

The chief of an Australian tribe delivered the following temperance lecture in one line: "One drink is too much; two are not half

### TEMPERANCE.

Effective Temperance Work. The most effective temperance work is that which sets the people to thinking most deeply and strongly on the subject, and the best way to accomplish this object is by the distribution of literature that brings the truth home to the people. One specific example of the evil effects of strong drink in a community is

worth more at this day than a volume of generalizations on the subject. Unfortunately there are very few communities in this country where it is necessary to go deries that illustrations of the woes and miseries that follow strong drink.

A Temperance Temple Projected by the W. C. T. U.

One of the many plans of work elaborated by the National Woman's Christian Temperice Union in its recent Convention in Metropolitan Opera House has to do with the building of a temple to temperance. The re-markable women of this remarkable organization are not one wit more ideal in their character than they are practical, and though they have been a thousand times over accused of trying to force an ideal life upon mankind, it must be admitted that they are practical in their means and methods. It is so in the matter of this temple. Some

of the women have for many years longed that there might be some material monument to commemorate the society's work. But they did not see the way clear to pay for a monument, and so the desire remained a dream. Then some of the practical women took up the dream and began to make it a reality. They have not got the temple built yet, but they have the ground, and they are getting the money to pay for the stone and mortar. The structure will stand on Dear-The structure will stand on Dear born street, Chicago, fronting the Post Office and the Custom House, and it's going to be handsome even among Chicago's handsome

buildings.
The scheme was first thought of in a practical way by Matilda B. Carse, one of the foremost W. C. T. U. workers in Illinois. She has been busy for five years thinking over the problem of getting the money. Central Union of Chicago took hold of pian, and was incorporated, so that it might hold property. Then the National Union took it up, and now the building of the Temtook it up, and now the building of the Temperance Temple is under their direction, and the national body will be the owner. There was difficulty about getting a sight which would be central and yet within the society means. Finally the right spot was found. But the only way by which the society could get control of the land was on a perpetual lease without revaluation. This was fortunate, for it was much better for their purpose than to own it in fee simple. The rental is \$35,000 a year. The plot is considered one of the most valuable in Chicago. Its nearness to the Post Office and Custom House assures it the advantage of being in a central locait the advantage of being in a central loca-tion for many years. Besides, the lot fronts on three streets.

on three streets.

All these facts and a great many more were related at one of the business sessions of the Metropolitan Cpera House. The telling of them awoke tremendous interest, and a little while after Sister Carse had told how the dream was now evolving into a real thing there were seen in different parts of the big opera house audience small boxes, so covered with paper and so shaped that they presented both a rightne and a model of the new temth a picture and a model of the new tem-e. These were mite boxes, and in the top each was a slit through which coin could of each was a slit through which coin could be dropped. Twenty-five thousand of these little mite boxes have been made, and they are to be sent to the 10,000 local unions of the W. C. T. U. all over the land, so that stray pennies may be gathered for the temple

Some of the boxes were filled during the Some of the boxes were fined during the Convention. One came from one of the tables where some of the newspaper people were sitting. An impulsive newspaper woman with a laughing face and a big heart, made her comrades—both men and women—chip in. She had been eating candy during the essein and she got up this conduring the session, and she got up this tribution for the temple as a penance for her sweet tooth frivolity. The box had \$11.82 in it in a jiffy from the newspaper group, and was the lirst one sent to the platform, President Willard put it on the Crusade Bible on her desk in full view of the Convention, and then smiled down on the ne paper people with a wish that they would be as well blessed with quiet as they were with good intentions.

Besides the money that will come from these boxes, it is estimated that each union in the various towns and villages will contribute as a body. Then gifts from indi-viduals are being made, and there are more

e temple will cost \$800,000 to build. The style of architecture chosen is the late gothic of France, at a point just before it began to take on the modern features of the renaissance. The architect who designed the building thinks that the style of the temple is pe cultarly adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. This style culminated in history at a point when feudal Europe was taking on forms more essentially modern; when the long and turbulent mediæval period was crystallizing into well-understood and stable "Any one," he says, "who is fami-the style in France will recall many charming examples, as in the Palace of Jus-tice at Rouen; the house at Jacques Cour at Bourges, and many other examples will at once occur to the art student. The pecu-liar charm of this style, in its best examples, is that it is typical of the life which first be gan to manifest itself in the exterior of the es and in decorative charms which indicated that its occupant was not afraid to his neighbors know that he was a man of wealth and condition. The house, in other words, which previously confined its decoraion mainly to the inside, now began to

loom outward like a flower."

As designed, the building is intended to be two stories of dark stone, probably of red granite. The other ten stories are to be con-structed of dark gray brick and terra cotta, of such color as will carry out in tone the of such color as will carry out in total dignity which so large a building should possess. The enrichment of the front is very largely concentrated about the main entrance, where it is intended to carve the coats-of-arms of all the various State organizations belonging to the National Union, and the haraldic layings relating thereto. In nd the heraldic devices relating thereto. In the large tympana above the outer and inner entrance through the main doorway the general coats-of-arms of the National Union, and the name of the building, are to be wrought in glass mosaics, which will be equally brilliant by night or day.

Passing through this general hallway there is a large rotunda at the end, which opens into the Memorial Hall proper, to be known as

Willard Hall. This rotunda is to be decor ated by a large fountain in the middle in the design of which the gush of water is to be the chief element, as in the case of the fountains at Versailles. This central feature is intended to be typical of the pur-

pose of the entire building.

Williard Hall, which is entered from this central room, is intended to be so arranged total memorial tablets and scriptural inscrip-tions, bronzes, and glass can be freely used; also statuary, so that in time the hall may become in every sense significant of the pur-poses of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of the triumphs of its heroes and the that memorial tablets and scriptural inscrip Union, of the triumphs of its heroes and the death of its martyrs. Outside of the building two large fountains adorn the two corners o the main front. Whatever enrichment there is upon the front is intended to be wrought by hand, and various kinds of flowers mployed, which are to be emblematic of the owers adopted by the different State organ-

The tower itself is so large and important as to dominate the entire building, and also as tentire city, and the temperance women hope that the Madonna and Child, which forms the final, will indicate to all observers that the temple is not merely a commercial structure, but has for its object something

higher; the protection of the home.

In this unique decoration of the finish of the top of the building, across the front, there are niches for eight colossal busts in stone. These need not necessarily be chiselled out at present, for the women say they can wait for a while in the temperance reform to decide who are the eight greatest celebrities worthy to stand guardian over

building is to be entirely fire proof Its halls, staircases and wainscoting are to be of white marble. It will, when entirely occupied, counting the rental at a very low figure, bring in a revenue of \$191,500 a year, and in ten years, it is anticipated, it will bring in a rental of \$250,000 at least. A oring in a rental of \$250,000 at least. A strong effort is being made to have the corner stone laid on May 1 next. Frances Elizabeth Willard, Matilda B. Carse, Helen L. Hood and Esther Push are the L. Hood and Esther Pugh are the pri omen directing the scheme. Among the truswomen directing the scheme. Among the dis-tees are Senator Colquitt, Senator Blair, Melville C. Stone, editor of the Chicago News; Frederick Schumacher, of Akron, Ohio, and Norman B. Ream, of Chicago.— New York Sun.

It is recorded as a notable fact that a perance society has been formed in St. Petersburg—a city which consumes immense quantities of vodky, wine and beer. The society was founded by shoemakers, and is increasing at the rate of 150 new members a

#### RELIGIOUS READING.

Before the Cross. Before the Cross of Christ in prayer; The soul may leave its load of care, And, whatsoe'er its guilt may be, Secure a Saviour's pardon free.

None may despair: His latest breath, In the strong agony of death, Mingled with Mercy's accents true— "Forgive; they know not what they do!" Even for hands that caused to start The life-blood from his breaking heart,

His soul with gracious rity moved— God's sign how fallen man was loved. And we, who, though not in the flesh, Have crucified the Lord afresh, Have press'd the thorns about His brow— Oh! dare we sue for mercy now?

And is His voice, with accents sweet, Still pleading at the mercy-seat? Still lives He there, to intercede For all who feel a Saviour's need!

Yes, seraphs in the light above Record the triumphs of His love; Still He forgives, as none forgave,
The soul that trusts His power to save!

—[Rowland Brown.

Sin.

If there is a disease in our modern theology and our modern philosophy of life more conspicuous than another, it is its indiffer-ence to sin. We lull it with anodynes. We call it anything but sin. We form our call it anything out sin.

schemes of social improvement and material progress without any conviction of this deep plague-spot of our nature. We hide it from ourselves until it breaks out in some scandal ous form and startles us with its intensity.

We will drill men into morality; we will repress crime by education we will empty our jails by phil anthropic legislation; but the sin that dwell eth in us is too strong for human remedies too rampant for the social reformer's pruning book. Far truer is the novelist's nt, when he puts into the mouth of one of his characters the awful but grand words "How gladly would I endure the torments of hell if thereby I might escape from my sin?"—[Dean of Peterborough.

None to Mourn Their Loss. How diversified are the natures of man

kind! Some are attractive, others repulsive. A generous soul draws about him the old and the young, the poor and the unfortunate, and they all feel happy in his presence. A person with a cold heart and sour looks, wins the affections of none. Young, timid children are seen by the side of the tender and kind-hearted, enjoying themselves, often imprinting the kiss of affection on the furrowed brow. There is an invisible something that draws them to the side of the good. kind! Some are attractive others repulsive brow. There is an invisible something that draws them to the side of the good. draws them to the side of the good. Wherever the friendly person goes he is always sure to find congenial and sympathetic hearts, and he is happy everywhere because by his looks and words he makes others happy. Even dumb animals know their friends and in various looks the looks are the looks and the looks are the looks are the looks and the looks are the looks and which looks are the ious ways manifest their pleasure when in the presence of such. Yet there are those who do not try to cultivate genial effections, and do not seem to care whether they are loved or hated by others, and pass along from day to day callous to all that makes ife really desirable, and when they pass off the stage of action have none to mourn their loss or to miss them from the social circle and the family greetings.-[Hartford Religious Herald.

The World for Christ.

The world for Christ! Is this too much to say, too much to desire, too much to expect, too much for our prayers, too much for our too much for our prayers, too much for our pecuniary contributions, too much for per pecuniary contributions, too much for per sonal effort, too much for our faith? It so where is our faith? Too weak, weak! Does it not humiliatingly constrain us to acknowledge that it is exceedingly defective, far below the Bible standard? Can anything less than the standard? than the world for Christ satisfy a Scrip tural faith, a heart in sympathy with Jesus and "full of love divine?" Jesus died for the world, for it He is interceding in Heaven and He has organized a Church, the great commission of which is to save the world commission of which is to save the world, and for this purpose He commanded it to "go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," "to disciple all nations." This command of Jesue is imperative and must be obeyed. The consequences attending its disobedience no language and describe. Long has it been disreguage can describe. Long has it been disregarded, long has the church slumbered over it and been recreant to duty in its observance. Unhalief has controlled its action. Its faith has been far too weak; the world, for Christ quite too much for it, it staggered under the thought, but it is gaining strength, and shows a power for aggressive movement not n for centuries, but still it is de fective—it needs toning up to the Bible requirement. Then, the head and heart, the praying, teaching, giving, will be right; the pulpit and pew will speak with utterances, accompanied with acts that will demonstrate to the world that it should and must yield to all to the all-conquering

Christ.

Much remains to be done, very much, the work to be accomplished is stupendous. The vast force to conquer is strong, well-equipped, and marshaled, and determined, by all possible means in its power, to maintain its ground and resist every assault. The battle will be earnest, wax warmer and stronger, but let no heart grow faint, nor any discouraging feeling be entertained, for our Immanuel's army will triumph. "The Lamb shall overcome for he is King of kings and Lord of lords." "All the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord."

The world for Christi Let this be the in-spiring watchword all along every line of thought, enterprise and labor, from the pulpit, pew, Sunday-school, all the social meetpit, pew, Sunday-school, all the social meetings of the church, and from every Christian home let the grand refrain swell in exultant notes, The world for Christ!—[Rev. R. W. Allen in Christian Witness,

### Church Amusement.

The church has gone into the amusement business largely. In the days of primitive simplicity it was thought that the world and Satan had a monopoly in that line. however, is an "age of progress" so-called and the church has entered the market are is in competition with these great caterers.

The discovery has been made that the church, in order to hold its young people to its altars must provide for the natural crav ing for amusements. It used to be held that Jesus and his work furnished ample re sources to meet the loftiest aspirations of a saved soul. It was sung Thou, O Christ, art all I want;

More than all in Thee I find. More than all in Thee I and.
That sort of sentiment is now thought not
to be up to "the times." Sad as it may appear, judging from the new order of things,
Jesus is not equal to the occasion. A little
amusement must be thrown in. In order to keep the people from the theatre and opera our churches must be made into semi-thea

tres and semi-operas.

The holidays furnish occasion for the in genious and progressive sons and daughters of Zion to make full proof of their new vocation. They prepare dramas, farces (very farcical), suppers, fairs and entertainment of every sort. They are spending their wretched strength for naught. So far from preventing attendance upon a full-grown theatre and opera by these efforts, they are whetting the appetite of the people therefor

The church theatre is a preparation for the world theatre. Satan is delighed with these inventions. But this is serious business-dreadful business. It is eating out the life of the church-it is destroying our young people, rendering them unfit for all true spiritual exercises. We counsel every young people, rendering them that the true spiritual exercises. We counsel every follower of Jesus resolutely to discountenance these church amusements. Be kind but firm. Loyalty to Jesus demands it. Give your money liberally for every laudable church object, but stand aloof, positively, evermore from the unholy festivals.—
[Guide to Holiness.]

LAST year California boxed up 1,120, 000 pounds of raisins, branded the boxes "London Layers," and sold the whole weight in Chicago, New York, and New Orleans. They wouldn't have tasted good had not this deception been practiced.

THE late Prince Schwarzenburg left a fortune of \$59,000,000. Of this amount he bequeathed the magnificent sum of \$400 to the poor of Vienna.

l Blade.

#### CURIOUS FACTS.

One pound of seed will yield about 10,000 asparagus stalks. The Prussian blue dye was discovered by Diesbach at Berlin, in 1710.

Printing in raised or embossed letters was begun at Paris by Hauy in 1786. Richard Ashe King, an English vicar, has resigned his living to write novels. More than 4000 persons perished by the hurricane which devastated Barba-

does, October 10, 1780. Richard Cœur de Lion, like the animal from which his heart was named,

died by arrow from an archer. The baton used by couductors of concerts is said to have been introduced into England by Spohr in 1820.

William H. Burnheiser, of Harrisburg, Penn., has lived in bed twenty-nine years in consequence of a spinal injury. George II., of England, died of rupture of the heart, which the periodicals of that day termed a visitation of God.

The oldest and largest tree in the world is a chesnut near the foot of Mount Etna. The circumference of the main trunk is 212 feet. At the reformatory prison for women

in Sherbune, Mass., a single chrysanthemum may be seen upon which there are 1463 buds. The plant is of the present season's growth.

It is estimated that there are 3,000,000 men in America who get shaved three times a week. That means an expenditure of thirty cents a week, or \$15.60 a year, for each man, or for 3,000,000, \$15,600,000 annually.

The ancient language of Asia Minor was Phrygian, or Semitic, of which Chaldean, Syriac, Hebrew, Phænician and Arabic were dialects. Beyond the rivers, towards the Indu, dialects of the Sanscrit and Zena appear. The old style of finger-rings, with a

setting containing a small compass, is now being brought into use by electrical engineers. Held near a line-wire the movement of the compass shows at once whether a current is passing.

An owl killed itself and a whole greenhouse full of costly plants one night by falling into the stovepipe, thus shutting off the draft and causing the escape in the room of coal gas, which is fatal to vegetation as well as to animal life.

The ox is truly a beast of burden, strong and enduring, but the ox of a Swiss paysan is not the same looking animal that we have. No wooden yoke bows its head and shoulders. It is harnessed very much like a horse, and actually appears a lively, high-stepping animal.

A novel contest that will take place shortly in New York is a counting match between two rapid money changers. One has bet the other \$200 that he can beat him counting, piece by piece, \$10,-000 in silver coin in all denominations. The wager has been accepted, and the match will take place at Cooper Union.

The pair of trousers which J. W. Briggance, of Gallatin, Tenn., wears on State occasions were made for him by his mother in 1845. She gathered the cotton on her own farm, spun it into yarn, dyed it and wove it. The trousers seem in as good condition as if they had been made only last year, and Mr. Briggance is proud of them.

And now they say that Tom Hood first planned the phonograph, as witness this, from his "Comic Annual" for 1839: "In this century of inventions, when a selfacting drawing-paper has been discovered for copying visible objects, who Daguerre, or Herschel, or Fox Talbot, may find out some sort of Boswellish writing paper to repeat whatever it hears?

## New Japan.

The young Mikado, Mutsuhito, the 123d Emperor of the nameless dynasty, was the first of the line to take the oath as a ruler.

On the 12th of April, 1868, he made oath before gods and men that 'a deliberative assembly should be formed; all measures should be decided by public opinion, and that intellect and learning should be sought for throughout the world, in order to establish the founda-

tions of the empire. This oath was reaffirmed October 12 1881, and this year 1800 is fixed as the time for limiting the imperial prerogagative, forming two houses of parliament, and transforming the government into a constitutional monarchy. The Emperor's capital was changed

from Kioto to Yeddo, which was renamed and called Tokio. Feudalism, or the holding of fiefs by the damio, came to an end in 1871, by

imperial edict, and the whole of great Japan was again directly under the Mikado's rule. The titles of kuze and daimo were also

abolished, both being re-named simply (hoo-as-o-koo), or noble families. The distinctions between the lower orders of people were scattered to the winds, and even the despised outcasts were made citizens, protected by law.

The degrees in rank among the Japanese are now as follows: First. The Emperor and the royal families. Second. The Kuasoku, the noble

families. Third. The Shizoku, the gentry. Fourth. The Heimin, the citizens in general .- From "Great Japan: the Sunrise Kingdom, by Ida C. Hodnett, in Sr.

#### NICHOLAS for November. Is the North Getting Colder?

The clearing of extensive forests may explain the alleged improvement in the | milk, for which the cows had just been climate of Chili and Patagonia, where summer is said to linger half a month water, and upon arrival at the hospital longer than a hundred years ago. But if the temperature of the Southern Hemisphere is increasing, it is at least equally certain that the North is getting pints of a saline solution and two pints colder. The Danish Government has repeatedly considered the question of assisting the natives of Iceland to leave a transfusion of a small quantity of a clime which almost every other year threatens them with annihilation, and yet there is abundant evidence for Professor Lundborg's assertion that the island home of the Edda was once quite after the operation .- New York Tribune. as habitable as any part of modern Sweden. Greenland, too, oxce deserved its name, and there is no doubt that Labrador once contained five times its present population, though the chances are, that, before the end of another century, the country will have no permanent population at all. A year ago seventy Esquimaux made a descent on Mugford Harbor, and had to be shot down like so many wolves, to keep them from ravaging the scanty provision-stores of the settlers; and now again reports of impending famine come from half-ado en villages of the dismal peninsula. A thousand years ago the sixtieth degree of northern latitude appears to have enjoyed a climate nearly corresponding to that of the fortieth degree south of the Equator, and it would almost seem as if the thermal conditions of our plane were now undergoing a change tending to equalize that difference.—Yanker

## SACCHARIN.

REMARKABLE QUALITIES OF A CURIOUS PRODUCT.

It is Derived from Coal Tar, and Is the Sweetest Substance Known-It's Uses in Medicine, etc.

The curious product from coal tar known as saccharin was introduced by a French chemist two years ago, since when a factory for its production was established in Westerhausen, near the old historic town of Magdeburg, in Prussia. Saccharin has become so formidable a rival of cane and beet root sugar for many manufacturing purposes, that the producers of these look upon the new material with great disfavor. Late French papers state that the French sugar manufacturers have begun a campaign against it, and the society of Agriculturists have petitioned the Goverument to forbid its manufacture, as being prejudicial to the beet root sugar trade, although experiments have shown that it is not noxious. It has been found that in its pure state

it is difficult of solution, but this defect is corrected by the addition of an alkaline bicarbonate that is added by small portions to the saccharin mixed in the water. No heat is employed, as under the influence of heat sods will transform. saccharin into salicylic acid. Neither flies, bees nor other insects will touch saccharin in any form, but physicians are already prescribing it for patients af-flicted with diseases which will not admit of their taking sugar. A gentleman to whom sugar was forbidden tried saccharin, using it alone to sweeten lemonjuice and stewed cranberries. He found that it would not mix, and experimented with various things to remedy it, but was unsuccessful until he thought of glycerine; one dram of saccharin with one pound of glycerine, heated to solution, makes a mixture closely resembling honey, and one that readily dissolves in water, milk, tea, coffee, wines and

liquors. Saccharin is used now in cake, candy and champagne. Its sweetening power is 300 times greater than that of sugar, and it has neither the latter's nutritive nor injurious properties. It does not ferment, and is in no way altered by the action of yeast and other ferments. In addition to this, it has also antiseptic properties which make it useful in preserving articles of food. It is a condiment, or spice, and should never be tasted in its pure state.

A distinguished American chemist. when asked for some information respecting the new material, said: "Saccharin is really in many waps a remarkable product. It is the sweetest substance known. One part of it in 70,000 parts of water will give the water a perceptibiy sweet taste equal to one part of cane sugar in 250 parts of water, and a solution of one in 10,000 is intensely sweet. In appearance it is a white crystalline powder, soluble in 230 parts of water at twenty-five degrees Centigrade, and is easily soluble in alcohol and ether. Its scientific name is benzoyl sulphonic amide.

"Curiously enough, saccharin is in no way related to the class of sugars (carbohydrates), either chemically or physio-logically. It is not only unfermentable, but it possesses an anti-zymotic action: that is, it retards the ammoniacal fermentations in certain secretions. It is indigestible, inert and non-poisonous when taken into the stomach, and passes ered for copying visible objects, who out unchanged. These properties give knows but that a future Niepce, or it an important place in dietetics, pharmacy and therapeutics. When mixed with the food of diabetic or obese patients it enables them to indulge in sweetened dishes which ordinarily must be denied them on account of the injurious effects of sugar under such con

ditions. "It is a harmless and effective sweetening agent for bitter medicines, and chemical combinations of it with several alkaloids, such as quinine, strychnine and morphine, have been employed with marked success. It is also given with other remedial agents, or in pure solution as an anti-fermentative medicine in various gastric and intestinal

orders. "Besides these medical uses, saccharin is largely employed in France as a substitute for sugar in confectionery and liquors. One part of it to 1000 or 2000 parts of glucose (grape sugar) makes an equivalent to cane sugar for confectioners' use, and one part of saccharin to 8000 parts of liquid is considered sufficient for making sweet liqueurs. Altogether there is good reason for the concern felt by sugar producers on account of a substance, a teaspoonful of which will convert a barrel of water into good syrup, and which does not decay, mould or ferment, and has no

injurious effect upon the human system. "The chief difficulty in the way of its use is the high cost of production: but improved processes will doubtless be devised which will bring its market value to a much lower figure than it now commands."-Frank Lestie's.

#### Salt Water as a Tonic. A woman at the General Hospital last

week had a serious operation performed, and after it was all over she began to grow very weak from the shock. At 12 o'clock at night life was so low that the pulse was scarcely to be felt, and a rather unusual resort was made of injecting a quart of salt into her veins. This revived her almost instantly, but it was only for a time. Then a pint more was i jected, and one of the doctors drove off rapidly to a milkman, and had him fill some warm, clean bottles with fresh milked. The bottles were put in warm a pint of the warm milk was injected into the circulation, and shortly ward another pint. This made three of milk. Still the patient did not permanently revive, and, as a last resort, human blood from the arm of one of the doctors was made. All the efforts of the physicians were in vain, however, and the woman died twenty-four hours

### A Champion of Cremation.

The Rev. C. J. Street, M, A., an English clergyman, champions cremation. He claims that the present system of burial increases the chances of disease among succeeding generations, for the disease germs continue to live in the air long after the body has ceased to exist. Exhalations of deadly character escape from opened and unopened graves. Soil from a graveyard sprinkled on a garden has been the means of creating disease. The 11,000 cemeteries of England and Wales, he believed, were more or less responsible for the prevalence of virulent epidemics. In cremation the work is done in one hour, and the dangers that accompany the present system would be avoided. Besides that, the robbery of the dead and the possibility of being buried alive wou'd be prevented .- New York Witness.